Numb. CXLVII.] THE [May 16, 1789.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, May 16, 1789. [Vol. III.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Plantation, situate at the mouth of Jacobs creek, on Youghiogany river, in Westmoreland county: There is erected on the premises a good sawmill, and there is an excellent situation for a boat yard and gristmill on Jacobs creek, which is a never failing stream. There is a large quantity of land clear, part of which is meadow, and much more may be made; there is also a large orchard of fine bearing apples trees.

The undivided half part of two tracts of land adjoining the above, and sundry plantations in Westmoreland and Alleghany counties. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

April 29, 1789.

THE partnership of John Irwin, William Christy, junior, and William Irwin, being dissolved the 7th instant, by mutual consent: Notice is hereby given to all those who are indebted to or have any claims against said company, are requested to settle the same immediately.

JOHN IRWIN,
WILLIAM CHRISTY, jun.
WILLIAM IRWIN.

They will for the future conduct their business under the Firm of

IRWINS & CHRISTY, jun.

And most respectfully inform their friends and customers in general, that they have received in the last vessels arrived at Philadelphia from the East and West Indies, and are now opening at their Store the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh, a neat and compleat assortment of Merchandize, suitable for the ensuing season, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens Ware, Stationary, &c.

OLIVE, green, parsons grey, blue, scarlet, mixed, bottle green broadcloths
Twilled blue and green kerseys
Scarf and white Irish flannels
Pink, green, blue, striped and brown camblets
Pink, green, blue, brown & white calimancoes
Pink, green, blue, olive, black & white shalloons
Pink, crimson, blue and green moreens
Green, blue, brown and drab antaloons
Purple & pink durants
Green, blue, and drab joans spinning
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens, of all widths & prizes, with and without borders
India jeans, jeanets, and pillow fustians, of different qualities
Purple, blue, olive and black velvet
Orange & green feather'd ditto
Spotted & red ground do
Olive & black sattinet
A variety of green, striped, sprig'd and plain suits for vests
Sattinet, stockenet, royal ribb, queens, kings & Prussia cord
Serge, denims and rattinets
Satin & cotton ribband of the most fashionable colours
3-4 7-8, and yard wide Irish linens, bleached & unbleached
Brown Holland
Russia sheeting, ticken & tick enburgs
Oznabrigs and bed bunts
Bandanoe, & Barcelona black and figured silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, of all sizes
Muslin, lawn & kenting do.
Elegant shawls
Pink taffity
Sattins, pelongs and persians
Book, jaconet, & plain muslin
Plain and striped lawns & kentings
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons & handkerchiefs
Mens and womens silk, cotton, thread and worsted hose of all kinds
Black white, and thread lace
Mottled, blue, & green coverlids
An assortment of silk and hair twist of different colours
Fine Scotch and nuns thread
Taylors coloured ditto
Bobbins and tapes
Tully & lettered garters
Quality binding
Apron & common check
Mens fine & coarse hats
Ladies chip hats, cover'd and uncover'd
Mens & womens gloves and mitts
An assortment of ladies shoes
Ostrich feathers and artificial flowers
Double gilt coat and waistcoat buttons
Basket, mohair & metal ditto
Black bone do.
Writing paper, Dutch quills, wafers, and sealing wax
Bibles with psalms
Watts' Psalms & Hymns
Schoolmasters assistant
American, Washington & Dilworth's spelling books
Primmers of every denomination
The renowned history of Sandiford & Merton
Dressing and looking glasses
Hair pins of the newest fashion
Toupee combs
Ivory and ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Weavers brushes
Sweeping & shoe do.
Black ball, heel ball, and lampblack
Playing cards
Cotton, wool & tow do.
Cotton in bags
Tumblers, goblets and wine glasses
Carpenters and shoemakers hammers & tools assorted
Castings
Table and tea spoons
Knives and forks
Pen and pocket do.
Copper seals
Womens and Taylors scissars and shears
Thimbles
Razors and whet stones
Silver, plated, pinchback and brass shoe & knee buckles
Silver stock buckles
Brass, copper and plain sleeve buttons
Gimblets of all sizes
Steel plate and common hand saws
Smoothing & wheel irons
Candlesticks & snuffers
Assorted watch chains, seals & gilt keys
Hooks and eyes
Pipes and tobacco
White chapl needles
Needles and pins
Spectacles
Fry in pans
Scythes and sickles
Slates
Saddles and bridles
Plated & common bridle bitts, stirrup irons
Sircingle and girth web
A large assortment of H. and HL. hinges
Padlocks
A complete assortment of files
Shell bit & screw augers
Awls, awl blades & tacks
Brass cocks, with and without keys
Steel, brass & iron Jews harps
Rappee and Scotch snuff
Tin ware
An elegant assortment of queens ware
Tea servers
Iron and brass wire
German, Crowley and blister steel
Nail rods and bar iron
Shingle & clabboard nails
Remarkable strong gun powder by the quarter cask
Shot, bar lead & flints
Allum and fine Liverpool salt
Fish hooks and lines
Best cords and cables
Upper and soal leather
Boot legs, vamps & ben soals
Waggoners whips, with crackers compleat

GROCERIES.

Fresh hyson, breakfast, green and bohea tea
Coffee and chocolate
Loaf, lump and Muscovado sugar
Nutmegs and cinnamon
Pepper, allspice, ginger, madder, redwood, hard soap and candles
Georgia indigo, rice, mustard, chalk, glue, copperas, allum, rosin
Mackarel
A quantity of paint
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malagan & Lisbon wine
Spirits and coniac brandy
Old Holland gin in cases

MEDICINES.

Doctor Anderson's famous Scotch pills
Dr. Stoughton's bitters
Cream Tartar
Sweet oil in flasks
Liquorish ball
White vitriol
Lip salve
Quickfilver ointment
Glauber salts
Spirits turpentine
Gum aloe hep
Old Robert Turlingtons original balsam of life, &c. &c.

They have also for sale a quantity of good old whiskey, bacon and flour.

They will sell any of the above articles on the most liberal terms, as usual, for cash, ginseng bees wax, peltry, &c. They flatter themselves they will merit the countenance of the public, by paying the strictest attention to business, and keeping a well assorted store.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1789.

LENT, by the subscriber, to some persons he does not now recollect, the first, third, and fifth volumes of Sterne's works, Julia de Roubigne, fourth volume of Charles Gradison, Euclids Elements, Haway's Mensuration, and Gibson's Surveying; the first four he is uncertain whether his name is written in them, but have been much used; the rest have, and are very little soiled. As he shall leave this place in a short time, will take it as a particular favor if those who have any of the above books will take the trouble of leaving them at Mr. Scull's printing office, any time in the course of the ensuing week.

GEORGE COCHRAN.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

TO BE SOLD.

A Large, commodious and well finished Frame House, situated on the most commanding and desirable spot in the town of Pittsburgh, on Market, between Front and Second street, with a good kitchen, stable, and an extensive and convenient cellar. The house is suited for any business. Independant of its value and conveniences, the proprietor was offered, at an early period, two hundred pounds for the ground on which it stands. It will be sold low, and the payments made easy. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, George Fowler, at Wingfield, on Chatiers creek, or William Christy, jun. in Pittsburgh. April 28, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons having guns repaired by the subscriber, and now in his possession, to come and redem them within three weeks from this date, otherwise they will be sold for the expence of repairing; and all persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to make payment. Produce will be received in payment till the first of June next.

HUGH RIPPY.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

AN ADDRESS

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

"THE perfection of a state, and its fitness to fulfil the ends proposed by the society, must "depend on the constitution: consequently it is of "the greatest moment to a nation that forms a po- "litical society; and its first and most important "duty towards itself is to chuse the best constitution "possible, and that most suitable to its circumstan- "ces When it makes this choice, it lays the "foundation of its preservation, safety, perfection "and happiness."

This is the language of respectable authority.† But, what will add much to it in your estimation, it is the language of reason and truth. It is a language well known in this enlightened age. It is practically known by the citizens of the United States, and by those of most of our sister states. But unfortunately for us, it has been hitherto known in Pennsylvania only by theory, to which practice has exhibited a mournful contrast.

The CHOICE of the state is the result of the sentiments of her citizens These sentiments, to be known, must be expressed. They can be be properly expressed only in two ways. 1st. In person. 2d. By an equal representation.

These truths are so plain and so important, that no one will be found daring enough to deny either their reality or their force. And yet, strange as it is, a constitution has been imposed on you, concerning which the following facts are notorious and incontrovertible. 1st That you had no opportunity of expressing your sentiments of it either in person, or by an equal representation, when it was framed.

† Vattel.

2d. That you have no such opportunity under it, since it was framed. 3d That under it, you will have no such opportunity at any future time.

1st. The Convention that framed the constitution consisted of an equal number of members from the city of Philadelphia and from each county in the state, each member having a vote. This body was not formed on the principles of just representation. To render a representation just, it is essential that an equal number of constituents should speak and act by the medium of an equal number of representives. But it is well known that the number of constituents in some counties was double, treble or quadruple the number of constituents in other counties

2d. A Council of Censors has indeed met, under the constitution, since it was framed; but that Council was formed on the same vicious and unequal principles of representation that governed the formation of the convention. Each county, great and small, had the same number of members: Each member had a vote.

3d. The framers of the constitution bestowed the most watchful attention to prevent your enjoying, under it, at any future time, an opportunity of expressing your sentiments of it by an equal representation. They provided no other mode of reformation than the inadequate and unequal one of a Council of Censors. To confine you still more strictly in this mode, inadequate and unequal as it is they rendered, by the constitution, a majority wishing for a reformation liable to be controuled by a minority opposing it. And, in manifest contradiction to your essential and unalienable rights as men and citizens, they endeavoured, as much as was in their power, to restrain you, in reforming the constitution, to the bondage of the same body, formed and acting in a manner repugnant to the first maxims of a free government. For they declared that the constitution shall remain unaltered, "except by the authority of the people, FAIRLY" (as they call it) "delegated, as this frame of government "directs."

We appeal to your knowledge for the truth of the facts we have stated: We appeal to your judgment for the justness of the inferences we have drawn from them

Such then, fellow citizens, has been, such is, and such will be the situation of you and us, and of those nearest and dearest to you and us, under the present constitution of Pennsylvania.

Is it your pleasure that this situation should continue?

This is a question interesting, in the highest degree to every citizen of the state. That every citizen should have an opportunity of giving to it his free, public and candid answer, seems to be a reasonable wish. And yet to this wish, reasonable as it appears the most indecent opposition is made by some, who call themselves friends to the constitution.

Of what do they wish to make you afraid? Of yourselves. Do they tremble for their favourite system? If it be your favourite as well as theirs, you will give it, what it has not hitherto had, the authority of the people. If it be not your favourite as well as theirs, ought it to stand in opposition to your authority? This will not be asserted in direct terms. Ought not your voice, then to be known and obtained? Why should the necessary means be opposed by those, who dare not avow an opposition to the end?

This is not the first time that the present question has been agitated in the state. It might have been expected that the Convention, which framed the constitution of Pennsylvania, would have observed a conduct, natural and respectful on such an occasion, a conduct similar to that which, on similar occasions, has been observed in other states and in the United States. It might have been expected that they would have submitted the result of their deliberations to the voice of the people. This might have been expected the more, as they must have been conscious that they were not a proper representation of the people. But if this consciousness produced any effect, it was one diametrically opposite to that, which it ought to have produced.

It will not be improper to suggest a comparison between their conduct and that of the late general convention of the United States. The general convention declared it to be their opinion, that the constitution which they proposed, should be "submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof." By the seventh article of the constitution, its establishment is made to depend on the "ratifications of the conventions of nine states." Thus the fact corresponded with the form; and, "the people of the United States" were introduced, with the strictest propriety, as "ordaining and establishing the constitution."

Let us now turn our attention to the convention that framed the constitution of Pennsylvania. Did they submit their proceedings to the consideration of the people? No. Without waiting to know whether those proceedings would be agreeable or disagreeable to the people, the convention ordained and established their production to be the constitution of the commonwealth. Even this was not all. Not satisfied with declining to submit their proceedings to the people, the convention insidiously attempted to shut the door against consideration and amendment. In their edict concerning the first election of representatives they ordained, that, "every elector, before his vote is received, shall take the following oath or affirmation, viz. I ..... do swear (or affirm) that I will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing, prejudicial or injurious to the constitution, as established by the convention" On reading this a glow of indignation must suffuse the cheek of every patriot, who knows the rights of men and their value, and who understands the full import of this attempt upon them.

Happily, however, the attempt to put fetters on you at the outset, was unsuccessful. But the omission in not giving you an opportunity of declaring your sentiments of the constitution has not, to this moment, been supplied. Application was made to the assembly in 1777 for supplying it; and they made some resolutions for "fixing the mode and time of taking the sense of the people with respect to the calling a convention." † But "the invasion of the state, and other circumstances, prevented" those resolutions "being carried into effect," § at that time.

On the 28th of November 1778, the house unanimously entered into resolutions for taking the sense of the people on the subject of calling a convention. ‡ But a majority of the same assembly, on the 27th of February, 1779, rescinded those unanimous resolutions. The only reason they assigned for this measure is, "that a very considerable and respectable number of the inhabitants of this commonwealth were much dissatisfied with the said resolutions." When this reason is reduced to plain English, we understand its meaning to be, that one part of the citizens were desirous that the voice of another part of the citizens, on this subject, should be suppressed; and that a majority of the assembly were willing to gratify this desire. This sudden and violent desertion of the principles, which governed the resolutions of the preceding November, and this accommodation to the maxims and conduct of the convention, will appear the less surprising, when we recollect that, at this time, the assembly were chosen in conformity to the same unjust principles of representation.

The events and exigencies of the war, unavailing expectations from the council of censors, attention to the situation of affairs in the general government of the union, and many causes, which it is unnecessary now to enumerate, prevented, during a considerable time, measures for ascertaining the sense of the citizens with regard to the constitution. But the subject has been lately resumed by an assembly, truly the representatives of the people, and shewing by their conduct the genuine operation and force of the principles of just representation. We have the pleasure of transmitting to you their proceedings, together with the names of those who voted on the different sides of the question. [See our paper of Saturday last.] You will judge of the proceedings, and of the actors in them.

The few who appear in opposition to this measure mention, with exultation, the feeble aid they have received from the refusal of the executive council to promulgate the proceedings of the general assembly. What induced the assembly to request the nugatory participation of council in this business, we mean not to conjecture. But if their intention was, to exhibit to your view, by a new and striking practical proof, the impropriety of a body instituted in opposition to the just rules of representation; the ingenious contrivance has succeeded to a charm. Is it surprising, that one of the great grievances subsisting by the constitution should be unwilling to take any part in measures that will probably lead to its own removal.

But the triumph displayed on the vote of council is, as might be expected, founded on erroneous principles. If the true rules of representation are applied to that very vote; you will find that those who voted for complying with the request of the assembly represent more citizens than those who voted for rejecting it.

We have confined ourselves to the single point of the reasonableness of your having now, what you you have not hitherto had; an opportunity of expressing your sentiments publicly, concerning the constitution. What those sentiments ought to be, we presume not to dictate. On this subject, of all temporal ones the most important, you will judge for yourselves. On one thing we rely, that you will vigorously promote measures for having the sense of the people fairly and freely taken. When this shall be done; it will then appear on what side the majority is; and it will be the duty of the minority to submit.

While, on the one hand, we avoid the most distant attempt to impose our sentiments on you; we despise, on the other hand, the timid reserve of concealing from you what those sentiments are.

We think it of high import to the freedom, the prosperity and the happiness of Pennsylvania, that her present constitution be amended. As it is, we think it inadequate to the purposes of wise and good government. We think it unreasonable to expect that any government under it will be the deserved object of confidence or of esteem. We think the government under it hitherto has been feeble, fluctuating, violent, expensive oppressive.

We think that the constitution ought to be amended by a Convention acting under the immediate authority of the people.

We think this a fit time for the people to take the necessary and proper steps for appointing such a Convention. There are many circumstances that fortify this opinion. One deserves to be particularly distinguished. You have adopted and ratified the constitution of the United States. That constitution is, in some important articles, inconsistent with the constitution of this commonwealth. Alteration and new and accurate adjustments of the latter should, therefore, take place. On this subject no time should be lost; for the federal government is now in operation. It cannot escape your observation, that those who oppose a revision of the constitution of this state are in general, the same who have opposed the constitution of the United States. It is possible that some of them, knowing it to be vain now to attempt a direct opposition to the government of the union, may indulge the unfriendly hope of being able still to embroil matters indirectly, by preserving the appearance of inconsistency between the obligations to the constitution of the United States and those to the constitution of this commonwealth. Of such sinister arts we are sure you will not be the dupes. There are no real inconsistencies between the different parts of your duty. No seeming ones should be suffered to remain. No room should be left for dubious construction, or for malicious misrepresentation.

The FRIENDS of Union and just Government.

† Minutes 145, 146.
§ Minutes 246, 247.
‡ Minutes 246, 247.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, February 24.

AT nine o'clock on Sunday morning, the Duchess of Rutland Packet, captain Hewitt, sailed for Holyhead, with the wind blowing fresh at W. S. W. having on board his grace the duke of Leinster, the right hon. the earl of Charlemont, the right hon. Thomas Conolly, the right hon. John O'Neill, the right hon. William Brazon Ponsonby, and James Stewart, of Killymoon, esquire, being the commissioners appointed by both houses of parliament, to present their address to his royal highness the prince of Wales, to take upon him the government of this kingdom, as prince regent, during the present indisposition of his royal father, our most gracious sovereign.

The deputation appointed to wait on his royal highness the prince of Wales, are accompanied by a retinue of their own servants amounting to thirty. There were two carriages put on board the packet, to accommodate them on their journey.

There are private accounts in town, which state that his royal highness the prince of Wales, subsequent to the regency bill having received the royal assent by commission, on Tuesday last, at 3 o'clock, was sworn into office the same evening.

LONDON.

Jan. 31. The court of Lisbon have at length concluded their long depending treaty of commerce with the American states, by virtue of which the Portuguese are to take corn, &c. from the American vessels, for which the Americans are to receive the produce of Portugal in exchange; the Portuguese having restricted by a particular article of the treaty the American vessels from carrying any of the gold or silver current coin of the kingdom of Portugal, as gold and silver in bars, or in any other shape than that of plate, in services, utensils, wearables, and jewellery, &c. on pain of confiscation of the ship, cargo, &c. where such gold or silver may be discovered; as also the master and officers of the ship to be imprisoned in such cases, to answer to such charges before a tribunal at Lisbon or Oporto, for any such breach of the treaty. The Americans

placed under greater reſtrictions than other nations. A plain proof of the Portugueſe jealouſy.

The end of the year which is juſt concluded, has been rendered memorable by the contention of oppoſite intereſts and opinions, on the great queſtion of the States general of France. Every order, every body of men, every individual, has been engaged in the conteſt, concerning rights, pretenſions, uſages and forms: and in the diſcuſſion, all have been obliged to ſacrifice more or leſs to the eternal principles of juſtice, equity, and reaſon, principles which terminate all differences among men, when they conſider them. In a cauſe ſo general and important as it concerned the whole nation, that a man ſhould riſe at once eloquent and juſt, capable of ſumming up the various arguments in a manner perſuaſive and convincing, and of making truth and reaſon float on the ſurface, to the eyes, and in the hearts of twenty four millions of men. Such an orator has been found; and after immenſe labor, patriotic and deep reflection, the king, the queen, and the major ty of the council have adopted Mr. Necker's report on the reſtoration of the ſtates. On the 27th of December a reſolution of council eſtabliſhed ſure foundations on this report; and this week it was regiſtered with unanimity and tranſport in the heart of every Frenchman.

Feb 4. On Saturday laſt the foreign miniſters ſent off diſpatches to their reſpective courts, announcing his royal highneſs the prince of Wales having accepted of the regency of the kingdom of Great Britain, under the reſtrictions propoſed by both houſes of parliament, during the king's illneſs.

The houſe of Commons of Ireland have appointed his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, ſole regent of that kingdom, without any reſtrictions whatever.

American News.

NEW-YORK. April 24,

Thurſday laſt, between two and three o'clock, P. M. the moſt illuſtrious Preſident of the United States, arrived in this city.

At Elizabeth town he was received by a deputation of three ſenators and five repreſentatives of the United States, and three officers of the ſtate and confideration, with whom he embarked on board the barge, built for the purpoſe of wafting him acroſs the bay. Thirteen pilots in white uniforms rowed the barge; Thomas Randall, eſq; acting as coxſwain.

It is impoſſible to do juſtice in an attempt to deſcribe the ſcene exhibited on his Excellency's approach to the city. Innumerable multitudes thronged the ſhores, the wharves and the ſhipping, waiting with pleaſing anticipation his arrival. His Catholic majeſty's ſloop of war, the Galviſton, the ſhip North Carolina, (Mr. Dohrman's) and other veſſels, were dreſſed, manned, and highly decorated. His Excellency's barge was accompanied by ſeveral other barges, in one of which, were the hon. the board of treaſury, the miniſter of foreign affairs, and the ſecretary at war, beſides a long train of veſſels and boats from New Jerſey and New York. As he paſſed the Galviſton ſhe fired a ſalute of 13 guns. The ſhip North Carolina, and the battery, alſo welcomed his approach with the ſame number.

The whole water ſcene was highly animated, moving in regular order; the grand Gala formed an object the moſt intereſting imaginable.

On his excellency's arrival at the ſtairs, prepared and ornamented, at Murray's wharf, for his landing, he was ſaluted by Col. Bauman's artillery, and received and congratulated by his excellency the governor, and the officers of the ſtate and corporation, from whence the Proceſſion moved in the following order, viz.

Colonel LEWIS,
Accompanied by Majors' MORTON and VAN HORNE.
Troop of Dragoons.
Captain STAKES,
German Grenadiers,
Captain SCRIBA.
Band of Muſick,
Infantry of the Brigade,
Captains' SWARTOUT and STEDDIFORD.
Grenadiers.
Captain HARSIN.
Regiment of Artillery.
Colonel BAUMAN.
Band of Muſick.
General MALCOLM, and AID.
Officers of the Militia....two and two.
Committee of Congreſs.
The PRESIDENT.....Governor CLINTON,
Preſident's Suite.
Officers of the State.
Mayor and Aldermen of New York.
The Reverend Clergy.
Their Excellencies the French and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors in their carriages.
The whole followed by an immenſe concourſe of Citizens.

The Proceſſion moved through Queen ſtreet to the houſe prepared for the reception of the Preſident, from whence he was conducted, without form, to the Governor's, where his Excellency dined.

This great occaſion arreſted the public attention beyond all powers of deſcription; the hand of induſtry was ſuſpended, and the various pleaſures of the capital were concentered to a ſingle enjoyment. All ranks and profeſſions expreſſed their feelings, in loud acclamations, and with rapture hailed the arrival of the Father of his Country.

The illumination of the city on Thurſday evening was brilliant. The tranſparent paintings in various quarters did honor to the ingenuity and public ſpirit of the parties concerned in their exhibition.

The ſcene on Thurſday laſt was ſublimely great, beyond any deſcriptive powers of the pen to do juſtice to; how univerſal, and how laudable the curioſity; how ſincere, and how expreſſive the ſentiments of reſpect and veneration! All ranks appeared to feel the force of an expreſſion, that was reiterated among the crowd, "WELL, HE DESERVES IT ALL!"

The ſpontaneous effuſions of gratitude to the illuſtrious WASHINGTON, exhibited by all ranks of people, in a thouſand various indications of the ſublime principle, are the higheſt reward that virtue enjoys, next to a conſcious approbation which always precedes ſuch undiſſembled teſtimonials of public affection.

Many perſons who were in the crowd, on Thurſday, were heard to ſay, that they ſhould now die contented, nothing being wanted to complete their happineſs previous to this auſpicious period, but the ſight of the Saviour of his country.

Some perſons, advanced in years, who hardly expected to ſee the illuſtrious preſident of the ſtates, till they ſhould meet him in heaven, were in the concourſe on Thurſday, and could hardly reſtrain their impatience, at being in a meaſure deprived of the high gratification, by the eagerneſs of the multitudes of children and young people, who probably might long enjoy the bleſſing.

It was a very lively mark of affection, as well as an ingenious diſplay of fancy, in the circumſtance of ranging a lovely group of little girls on Trenton bridge, to ſing an ode, compoſed for the occaſion, while the beloved of all hearts was paſſing it, on his way to New York.

A ſloop that ran out of Elizabethtown, to join in the gala, from that place, on Thurſday, was filled with a collection of the fair daughters of Columbia, who enlivened the ſcene by ſinging a variety of expreſſive and animated airs.

Merit muſt be great, when it can call forth the voluntary honors of a free and enlightened people: But the attentions ſhewn on this occaſion, were not merely honorary, they were the tribute of gratitude due to a man whoſe life has been one ſeries of labours for the public good, upon a ſcale of eminence that heaven never before aſſigned to a mortal. Theſe labours have been atchieved ſo perfectly, that future ages ſhall acknowledge the juſtice of the poet, when they read,

"So near perfection, that he ſtood
"Upon the boundary line
"Of finite, from infinite good,
"Of human from divine."

The wiſe, the good, and truly great, among mankind, have uniformly profeſſed to be actuated by ſimilar motives in their purſuits, either as governed, or governors, patriots, heroes, ſtateſmen, or legiſlators, thoſe motives have been the PUBLIC GOOD, under the ſuperintendence of DIVINE PROVIDENCE. What can exhibit the dignity of human nature in greater perfection?

PHILADELPHIA, April 30

AT a meeting of the Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. 4th mo. 20th. 1789 a letter from a ſociety lately eſtabliſhed in Waſhington county, in this ſtate, was read; and it appearing to the ſociety, that the publication of ſuch an important declaration againſt ſlavery, would be of ſervice to our common cauſe, and not diſagreeable to the authors, it was therefore reſolved, that the ſaid letter be publiſhed in the newſpapers.

Extract from the minutes
C. WISTAR, jun. ſec'ry.

Waſhington, Feb. 7, 1789.

GENTLEMEN,

UNITED with you in purſuit of the ſame object, we are deſirous to make ourſelves known to you, and hope to obtain the aſſiſtance, perhaps the approbation, of ſo reſpectable a body. Situated, as we are, at the extremity of this ſtate, and on the confines of another, where the traffic in Negroes, and the abuſe of them, have been carried to a great exceſs, and where opinions unworthy of men have taken deep root, we have long ſeen the laws for the gradual abolition of ſlavery violated with impunity, and that humane and merciful ſcheme, in many inſtances defeated; and though our hearts abhored the principle, yet influenced or overawed by the popular prejudice, we have hitherto kept ſilence. Aſhamed, at laſt, of this paſſive conduct, rouſed by the indignity offered to human nature in the perſon of theſe unfortunate Africans, and ſtimulated and directed by the example of the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery and Relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage, we have now determined to ſpeak out, and under the name of "the Waſhington Society for the Relief of free Negroes and others unlawfully held in Bondage," to unite our exertions, in a cauſe ſo intereſting to humanity, to carry the laws of nature and this commonwealth, in every cauſe that may come to our knowledge, into ſpeedy and effectual execution. In proſecuting this deſign, you, gentlemen, from your extenſive information and correſpondence, may be of uſe to us and the common cauſe.

We therefore take the liberty of tranſmitting to you by Mr. Redick, one of our members, the principles of our aſſociation, and will think ourſelves honoured by ſuggeſtions from the greater experience of the Pennſylvania Society, which may tend to amend and improve theſe principles. We alſo beg leave, by Mr. Redick, to recommend to your early and ſerious attention, the caſe of John Davis, and crave your interpoſition in his behalf.

With an earneſt prayer, that the great God who hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth, may open the ears and hearts of men to the voice and feelings of humanity, and by his ſuperintending providence and grace, diſpoſe them to embrace as brothers, all who bear his image of reaſon on their minds, in conſcious duty, we commit your and our cauſe to his ſovereign protection.

By order of the Society,
THOMAS SCOTT, Preſident.

A letter from St. Croix, dated April 5, ſays, "Times are very dull here. There has been no rain theſe ſix months paſt. The canes are burnt up, and ſtock dying for want of water. Three or four gallons of water command a moſt extravagant price."

Pittſburgh, May 16,

The analogy between the fate of the old continental money, (remarks a correſpondent) and that of the old Congreſs who made it, is ſtriking. The former began and compleated the revolution; ſo did the latter: and if the former ſomewhat depreciated, did not the latter alſo? As the former had no fund or internal ſtrength in its conſtitution, to ſupport itſelf in a day of trial, ſo the bane of the latter was of a ſimilar nature. The former lived to ſee itſelf neglected by thoſe it had ſerved; ſo did the latter. Alike in their lives, they were not diſſimilar in their deaths. As the former had a calm and eaſy exit, ſo the latter expired without a groan; and as the latter died without hope of reuſcitation, ſo may the old continental be ſet down amongſt loſt cauſes.

It is ſomewhat remarkable, ſays a correſpondent, that a conſtitution ſomewhat ſimilar to what the United States have adopted, is foretold in the 3d, 4th, and 5th verſes of the 2d chapter of the prophet Obadiah.

Departed this life, on Thurſday laſt, the 16th inſtant, Colonel WILLIAM BUTLER, of this town. His remains were interred the day following, attended by a large number of citizens. He has left a diſconſolate widow and five ſmall children, to lament the loſs of an affectionate huſband and tender parent.

SPRING.

WHILE I with lofty lay emp'oy,
To ſing of cheerful Spring's great joy,
The birds in accents nobler ſtill,
Praiſe its return from every hill.
Each warbler flits from ſpray to ſpray,
Salute the morn's returning day.
The meads bedeck'd with vernal flow'r,
That bloom and fade in the ſame hour;
Declare "the winter gone and paſt,
And beauteous ſpring return'd at laſt."

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half cash down, and the remainder by instalments. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouse, Philadelphia.

A FEMALE Child, to appearance between four and five years of age, who had been taken by a party of Shawanese last spring, and by them sold to a man of the Wyandot nation, was delivered up at the late treaty at Fort Harmar. She has no particular marks by which she can be distinguished, but is very fleshy, of a large growth, a very fine complexion, long white hair, and very beautiful black eyes. She is now in the New England settlement at Muskingum, and will be delivered to her parents or relations upon an application to General Harmar or Winthrop Sargent, Esquire the Secretary of the Western Territory. It is said that the child was taken either upon Holsten or Clench river, and that her mother was taken at the same time, and is now a prisoner with the Cherokees that live amongst the Shawanese This circumstance may lead to a discovery of the relations. February 9, 1789.

[The Printers in Kentucky are requested to insert the above in their newspaper.]

THOSE who may be disposed to avail themselves of an opportunity of instructing their children, or those under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Instructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Washington, on the first of March next.
February 1st, 1789.

ALL persons who stand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive all debts due to the said William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1789.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th instant, living near Pittsburgh, a servant lad named John Murphy, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, full round face, short dark brown hair; had on when he went away, an old blue broadcloth coat, green jacket, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, old shoes, a country linen shirt, and a wool hat. He was seen lurking about Pittsburgh from the 12th to the 16th instant, that evening he is supposed to have stolen a canoe, and proceeded down the Ohio river. Whoever secures said servant in any jail, so that his master may get him again shall receive Two Dollars Reward.

DEVEREUX SMITH.

April 29, 1789.

N. B. Said servant boy walks crooked in his knees. and is much given to lying. &c.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 16th day of next June--horses, cows, sheep, stills, negroes, and houshold furniture. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, and to be sold by,

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

May 1st, 1789.

LOST by the subscriber on the 31th of March a discharge given him by Brigadier General Harmar, as a corporal in the first United States, regiment. Whoever has found said discharge, will much oblige the subscriber by leaving it with the Printer. ELISHA OSBORN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road lead from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

WHEREAS the subscriber bought a tract of land of Thomas Hays, of Bedford county, in the year 1780, and gave the said Thomas Hays a mortgage of the land in security for payment. The said Thomas Hays being paid, and refusing to settle and give up said mortgage, I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said mortgage, as I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN GRAHAM, senior.

The FAMOUS HORSE,

TRAVELLER,

WILL cover Mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Alleghany county, Pitt township, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, on the new state road, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and one bushel of oats the season, [the oats to be delivered at the bringing of the mare] or Ten Shillings the single leap. Produce will be taken in payment, viz. wheat at 4s. rye at 3s. corn at 2s. and oats at 1s. 6d per bushel, and good 700 linen at 2s. 6d. per yard. The payment to be made the first day of October next, at the house of the subscriber. The season will begin the first day of April, and end the last of June.

It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full, half, or quarter blooded, but his figure and breed are much esteemeed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts which are allowed to be equal to himself.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

March 6, 1789.

Reading, January 5, 1789.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, sheriff of the county of Berks, a certain Hartman Leithiser, about 5 feet 4 inches igh, a swarthy complexion, black curly hair, had on when he went away a short blue coat, with white buttons, a round hat, and a pair of new boots. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and delivers him to any goaler, shall receive Two Half Joes, and if delivered in the goal of the county of Berks, shall receive Four Half Joes reward, paid by,

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, on the 15th of December last, a servant lad named JOHN BUTLER, about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, full round face, short curly black hair, he has lost the first joint of his right thumb; his cloathing not particularly known. Whoever secures said servant in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges.

WILLIAM or THOMAS KELSO.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

The Famous HORSE

LIBERTY,

WILL cover Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, at the moderate price of seventeen shillings and six-pence the season, which will be received in country produce, and one bushel of oats, each mare. For ensuring a colt one guinea. The produce must be delivered by the first of August.

Liberty, is a bright sorrel, 15 hands high, rising ten years old, has a good carriage, and well gaited. It is unnecessary to mention his pedigree, but the subscriber assures the public, it is equal to any in this country.

JOHN BLACKBURN.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1789.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Trustees of Pittsburgh Academy, have engaged George Welch to act as teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his instructions, at Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of April, instant. Those who may with to have their children instructed in the Learned Languages, English, and the Mathematicks are invited to improve the present opportunity,

R. GALBRAITH, Sec'y.

April 2, 1789.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 11, 1789.

UPON consideration of the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Westmoreland county, containing complaints of oppressive conduct in the prothonotary of said county,

Resolved, That previous to councils going into an investigation of the complaints against the said prothonotary, the complainants be directed to furnish to the board in writing, the particular charges alluded to in their petition, and the evidence they have to adduce in support thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,
For Charles Biddle, sec'y.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 7/6 per ann.) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; Manuscripts